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PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1951

PETERSFIELD:

THWAITES & WATTS, LAVANT STREET

PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND
Chief Sanitary Inspector
FOR THE YEAR
1951

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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD.

Chairman of the Council :

SIR HUGH COCKE.

Vice-Chairman of the Council

~~and Chairman of the Public Health Committee~~

MR. A. J. ALLEE.

Members of Council :

Mr. W. A. Allam.	Mr. I. Fry.
Mr. A. J. Allee.	Mr. H. Heath.
Mrs. T. H. Barnsley.	Mr. R. F. Hughes.
Lady Doris Blacker.	Lt.-Col. L. Hyde.
Mr. W. H. Blake.	Mrs. D. L. E. Kerr.
Lt.-Cmdr. A. J. C. Bullen.	Mr. C. H. W. Lewis.
Sir Hugh Cocke.	Mr. A. H. Moore.
Mr. H. Newman Collard.	Rev. Canon G. S. Morley, M.A., F.C.G.S.
Mr. F. D. Cooper.	Mr. A. Mott.
Captain A. F. Coryton, J.P.	Admiral A. J. L. Murray, C.B., D.S.O.,
Mr. W. A. Coyte.	Mr. W. P. Ness. [O.B.E.]
Admiral Sir John Crace, C.B.	Mr. C. A. T. Olding.
Mr. J. S. G. Crosland.	Admiral E. G. Robinson, V.C., O.B.E.
Mr. T. Clive Davies.	Mr. A. O. Schulkins.
Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald	Mr. S. B. Selmes.
Dorman-Smith, P.C., G.B.E.	Mrs. M. E. Smith.
Mr. A. G. Edney.	Miss W. Stubington.
	Mr. M. J. Tosdevine.

Members of Health Department Staff :

Medical Officer of Health :

S. CHALMERS PARRY, M.A. Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. SWAN, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

L. R. DEVENISH, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

W. BELL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerks :

MRS. V. J. TUCKER.

MISS C. J. WEDGE.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD.

THE OLD COLLEGE,
PETERSFIELD.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Petersfield Rural District Council.*

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1951 on the health and sanitary conditions of the Rural District of Petersfield.

The estimated "home" population showed an increase of seventeen hundred and sixty on the Registrar General's estimate for 1950, while the natural increase of births over deaths was one hundred and fifty-six for the year under review.

During this period, outbreaks of measles and paratyphoid occurred.

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year.

Parents are reminded that all children should be immunised before they are a year old and should receive their first supplementary injection just before commencing school.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you all for your support and encouragement ; and I am grateful to the officers of other departments for their willing help and co-operation.

I also wish to record my appreciation of the efficient and conscientious work carried out by Mr. Swan and the members of the Staff.

S. CHALMERS PARRY,

Medical Officer of Health,
Petersfield Rural District Council.

LEGISLATION.

During the year, the following legislation affecting the Public Health Department was enacted :—

(1) RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act came into force on the 1st November, 1951. It provides for the registration with the Local Authority of premises upon which filling materials are used, and for the licensing of premises for manufacturing rag flock.

It is an offence under the Act to have unclean filling materials on any such premises, and powers of sampling are given.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951, prescribing the standards of cleanliness, also came into force on the 1st November, 1951.

(2) PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This Act, operative from the 1st April, 1952, was designed to regulate the sale of pet animals.

It provides for the licensing of pet shops subject to appropriate conditions and prohibits the sale of pets in the streets except from a stall or barrow in a market.

Persons are not allowed to sell pets to children under the age of twelve years.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	56,155 acres.
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£130,677.
Sum represented by a penny rate				£516.
Population	...	...	...	23,310.
Number of inhabited houses	...			6,696.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The district surrounds a pleasant market town in the extreme east of Hampshire. It has a common boundary with Surrey and Sussex extending from Bramshott Chase in the north to Twostone Bottom on the Emsworth Common road in the south, a total of over twenty-four miles.

The area comprises thirteen parishes, five of which are partly provided with main drainage.

There are three parishes with a population of over 3,000 and their villages form the main centres of population.

The whole district is well known as a residential resort not only for its fine scenery but also for the hamlets and villages which have retained their character through the years.

The South Downs form a natural division between the north and the south, but travel is not unduly restricted on this account as both the main London-Portsmouth road and rail services link Petersfield with the coastal area.

Agriculture is the main industry and in some parishes forms the only interest. With farming can be associated fruit growing and hop growing. The seasonal harvesting of crops calls for a concentrated labour force and this is provided to a large extent by people who follow a gipsy way of life and by town dwellers who look upon it as a profitable holiday.

Employment is provided chiefly by way of building and allied trades, transport work, shop keeping, clerical work and by professional and personal services. There are also a few small factories but the numbers employed are relatively small. Many of the residents in the south of the district work at Portsmouth, the chief source of employment being naval establishments.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.	M.	1951.		M.	1950.	
		F.	Total.		F.	Total.
Live Births (Legitimate)	203	193	396	173	139	312
(Illegitimate)	12	11	23	11	6	17
Total Live Births	...		419			329

Live Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 17·9 compared with 15·5 for the whole of England and Wales.

	M.	1951.		M.	1950.	
		F.	Total.		F.	Total.
Still Births (Legitimate)	4	2	6	5	1	6
(Illegitimate)	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total Still Births	...		7			7

Still Birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 16·7 compared with 22·9 for the whole of England and Wales.

Deaths.	M.	1951.		M.	1950.	
		F.	Total.		F.	Total.
From all causes ...	137	126	263	121	117	238

Death rate per 1,000 estimated average population was 11·2 compared with 12·5 for the whole of England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality.

Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... Nil

Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 0·0.

Infant Mortality (deaths under one year).

	M.	1951.		M.	1950.	
		F.	Total.		F.	Total.
Legitimate ...	7	5	12	4	2	6
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
			13			6

Infant Mortality Rate.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year per 1,000 live births, is known as the infant mortality rate for that year.

This rate for each calendar year is not regarded as a reliable guide, for the number of births in the District is insufficient to be of significance statistically.

But, if this rate is taken over a period of five years, it is then considered reasonably reliable and one of the best indices of the social circumstances of the district. High rates are commonly associated with overcrowding and defective sanitation.

It is therefore satisfactory to report that, during the past fifteen years, the quinquennial rates for this district have been considerably lower than the figures for the country as a whole.

The following table shows the rate for the district as compared with the rate for England and Wales, each over a five-year period :—

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 Live Births).				
Year.		Petersfield Rural District.		England and Wales.
1935	...	53·1	...	59·4
1936	...	55·5	...	57·2
1937	...	50·8	...	55·4
1938	...	53·3	...	55·2
1939	...	50·2	...	55·4
1940	...	45·6	...	53·6
1941	...	39·6	...	52·8
1942	...	42·5	...	52·0
1943	...	43·6	...	50·0
1944	...	43·7	...	46·0
1945	...	43·5	...	45·0
1946	...	40·0	...	42·0
1947	...	31·1	...	39·2
1948	...	27·5	...	35·9
1949	...	27·8	...	33·3

The infant mortality rate for the year under review was 31·0 compared with 29·6 for England and Wales.

In 1950 the rate for the District was 18·2 compared with 29·8 for the country as a whole.

Causes of Death.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	2	—	2
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	2	1	3
3. Syphilis ...	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	1	1
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	1
8. Measles ...	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	—	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	3	4	7
11. " " Lung, Bronchus ...	3	1	4
12. " " Breast ...	—	3	3
13. " " Uterus ...	—	1	1
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	14	12	26
15. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ...	2	—	2
16. Diabetes ...	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	13	18	31
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ...	20	7	27
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	2	4	6
20. Other Heart Disease ...	25	34	59
21. Other Circulatory Disease ...	9	3	12
22. Influenza ...	2	4	6
23. Pneumonia ...	2	3	5
24. Bronchitis ...	8	4	12
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	—	2	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ...	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ...	—	3	3
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	19	14	33
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	2	—	2
34. All other Accidents ...	2	2	4
35. Suicide ...	1	3	4
36. Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
	<u>137</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>263</u>

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO AGE.

Causes of Death.

AGE GROUPS.

	0-1		1-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80-90		90-100	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-
" " Lung, Bronchus	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
" " Breast	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " Uterus	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	3	8	4	2	3	-	-
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	5	2	8	5	5	-	-
Coronary Disease, Angina	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	2	7	3	3	1	-	-
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
Other Heart Disease	...	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	7	18	11	8	1	3
Other Circulatory Disease	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	4	1	-	-
Influenza	...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Pneumonia	...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Bronchitis	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	7	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	4	5	2	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other Accidents	...	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Suicide	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	5	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	7	4	17	8	25	19	34	46	33	28	5	6

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester (Telephone, Winchester 3807) (Director—Dr. R. D. Mackenzie), and at the Public Health Laboratory at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Milton, Portsmouth (Telephone, Portsmouth 74785) (Director—Dr. K. Hughes).

Samples for chemical analysis are sent to the City Analyst, Portsmouth (Telephone, Portsmouth 5482).

Ambulance Facilities.

All applications for the use of ambulances should now be directed to the Ambulance Officer, Fareham (Telephone, Fareham 2170) who arranges for the most conveniently situated ambulance to attend.

Arrangements for the removal of smallpox cases (suspected or confirmed) are dealt with by the Bed Admissions Office (Telephone, Winchester 2261).

Nursing in the Home.

The names of District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who practise in the district under the direction of the County Medical Officer, are shown in the following table :—

Names and Addresses of Nurses.	District served.	Names of Health Visitors.
MISS F. A. VICKERS, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Queen's Nurse), Nurse's Cottage, Headley Road, Liphook. (Telephone ; Liphook 3179).	Bramshott. Liphook. Conford. Passfield. Hammer.	MISS V. GAWTHORPE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.
MISS K. BAGLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Queen's Nurse), Moss Cottage, Western Road, Liss. (Telephone : Liss 39).	Greatham. Liss. Empshott. Hawkey.	
MRS. J. M. BEATON, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1 Privett Road, High Cross, Froxfield. (Telephone : Hawkley 43).	Colemore. Priorsdean. Privett.	
	Froxfield. Langrish. Ramsdean.	MRS. C. E. FOSTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.S.N.I., R.S.I. Certificate.
MISS E. F. MOORE, S.C.M., c/o Miss Whatley, Church View, East Meon. (Telephone : East Meon 63).	East Meon.	
MISS B. E. BLOOMFIELD, S.C.M., 20 Burnt Ash Cottages, Steep Marsh, Petersfield. (Telephone : Petersfield 676).	Stroud. Steep. Sheet. N. Petersfield.	
MISS E. E. HEINS, S.C.M., 2 Petersfield Road, Buriton. (Telephone : Petersfield 628).	S. Petersfield. Buriton.	
MRS. E. WIGGETT, S.R.N., (Queen's Nurse), 2 Pampas Cottages, South Lane, Clanfield. (Telephone : Horndean 2219).	Catherington. Clanfield. Hogs Lodge.	MISS F. R. BACK, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.
MRS. L. HAMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., 2 Nelson Crescent, Horndean. (Telephone : Horndean 2276). [Midwifery].	Horndean. Lovedean. Blendworth.	MRS. M. FITZGERALD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate,
MRS. E. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1 Uplands Road, Rowlands Castle. (Telephone : Rowlands Castle 290).	Chalton.	MISS M. E. HUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.
	Rowlands Castle. Redhill. Idsworth. Finchdean.	

Clinics.

The following Clinics are held at The County Council Health Centre, 1 Ramshill, Petersfield :—

*Ophthalmic Clinic	By appointment.
*Orthopædic Remedial Clinic ...	1st Tuesday mornings and other Tuesday afternoons by appointment.
Child Welfare Centre ..	Wednesday afternoons.
Verminous Cleansing Clinic ...	Friday mornings.
School Clinic	Friday mornings.
Dental Clinic	By appointment.
Speech Therapy Clinic ...	Thursdays. 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. by appointment.

Child Welfare Centres.

The following Child Welfare Centres in the Rural District are open for children under five years of age :—

Centre.	Hall.	Afternoons.
Clanfield ...	Memorial Hall	1st Friday.
Froxfield ...	King George V Memorial Hall	2nd Tuesday.
Horndean ...	Nash Memorial Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Liphook ...	Church Room	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Liss ...	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Rowlands Castle	Parish Hall	3rd Friday.
Superior Camp	Social Club Hall	3rd Friday.

The following five centres, situated in adjoining districts, are available for children living near the boundaries of the district :—

Centre.	Hall.	Afternoons.
Alton ...	Assembly Rooms ...	Every Tuesday.
Grayshot ...	Village Hall ...	1st Friday.
Headley ...	Village Hall ...	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Petersfield ...	Health Centre, 1 Ramshill ...	Every Wednesday.
Waterlooville ...	St. George's Hall ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays.

Ante-natal Clinics.

The following Ante-natal Clinics are held in the district :—

Centre.	Hall.	Day of month when held at 2.0 p.m.
Liss ...	British Legion Hall ...	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Liphook ...	Church Room ...	3rd Wednesday.

The following Ante-natal Clinics, situated in adjoining districts, are also available :—

Centre.	Hall.	Day of month when held.
Alton ...	General Hospital ...	Every Thursday except the 5th in the month at 2.0 p.m.
Havant ...	County Council Health Centre, Park Way ...	2nd and 4th Mondays at 2.0 p.m. and 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 10.30 a.m.

The work of the voluntary helpers, who assist the medical staff at the Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics, is greatly appreciated.

*Tuberculosis Clinics.

A Tuberculosis Clinic is held every Thursday from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. at the County Council Health Centre, Park Way, Havant.

Dr. Butterworth, the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, is in attendance.

A Clinic is also available at the Public Health Department, The Castle, Winchester, every Wednesday at 10.0 a.m.

*Venereal Diseases.

Treatment is available at the following hospitals :—

Guildford—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males : 5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m., Tuesdays and Fridays.

Females : 3.0 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., Mondays and
9.0 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., Fridays.

PORTSMOUTH—St. Mary's Hospital.

Males : 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon, Tuesdays and
5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m., Thursdays.

Females : 5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m. Mondays.
2.0 p.m., Wednesdays.
10.0 a.m. Fridays.

WINCHESTER—Royal Hants County Hospital.

Males : 10.0 a.m. Saturdays

Females : 2.0 p.m. Tuesdays.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

*Orthopædic Clinics.

Orthopædic cases, requiring treatment, are referred through the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, to the following Clinics :—

- Alton. *Surgeon's Clinic* held at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, on fourth Tuesdays, odd months, at 10.0 a.m., and on Mondays at 2.0 p.m. *by appointment.*
Minor Clinic, attended by Surgeon, held at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, on third Wednesdays, at 2.0 p.m.
Remedial Clinic, held at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital every Wednesday all day.
- Havant. *Surgeon's Clinic*, held at County Council Health Centre, on fourth Tuesdays, even months, at 10.0 a.m.
Minor Clinic, held at County Council Health Centre, on second and fourth Wednesdays, odd months, at 10.0 a.m.
Remedial Clinic, held at County Council Health Centre every Wednesday at 10.0 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
- Petersfield. *Remedial Clinic*, held at County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, first Tuesday, at 10.0 a.m., other Tuesdays at 1.30 p.m.

*Ophthalmic Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinics are held for school and pre-school children at the following places ; attendance *by appointment* through the County Medical Officer :—

- Havant. Held at County Council Health Centre, Park Way.
Petersfield. Held at County Council Health Centre, Ramshill.

*Orthoptic Clinic.

Cases, selected by the School Oculist, are referred to the Eye and Ear Hospital, Portsmouth.

*** Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.**

Cases, referred for specialist advice, are examined at the Portsmouth Eye and Ear Hospital and treatment is carried out either at that Hospital or at Petersfield Hospital.

In the northern part of the area, cases are examined and treatment carried out at the Haslemere Hospital or Guildford Hospital.

School Clinic.

This is held at the County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, Petersfield, on Friday mornings.

The Health Visitor attends every Friday morning till noon ; the Medical Officer is in attendance on the first Friday of the month.

Speech Therapy Clinics.

Cases attend at the County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, Petersfield, on Thursdays at 9.30 a.m. *by appointment* through the County Medical Officer.

Clinics are also held at the County Council Health Centres at Park Way, Havant, on Wednesdays at 2.0 p.m. and Trafalgar Street, Winchester, every Monday and Friday at 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. *by appointment* through the County Medical Officer.

Child Guidance Clinic.

Cases are seen at Trafalgar House, Winchester, *by appointment*, through the County Medical Officer.

Vermineous Cleansing Clinics.

A Cleansing Centre is available at the County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, Petersfield, on Fridays at 9.30 a.m.

A Cleansing Centre is also available at Potash Terrace, Havant, on Fridays at 9.30 a.m.

Dental Clinics.

These are held at the County Council Health Centres at Petersfield and Havant, and at schools and other premises as and when required. A Dental Clinic Trailer is available for use in the area.

** These services are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.*

HOSPITALS.

General.

There are six General Hospitals available for the admission of patients from the district :—

HASLEMERE AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

(Telephone, Haslemere 894).

PETERSFIELD GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Petersfield Hospital (Telephone, Petersfield 19) has twenty-eight beds available for medical, surgical and maternity cases.

It is administered by the Portsmouth Group Hospital Management Committee.

ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.

(Telephone, Guildford 2323).

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH.

(Telephone, Portsmouth 2476).

THE ROYAL PORTSMOUTH HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH.

(Telephone, Portsmouth 2103).

THE ROYAL HAMPSHIRE COUNTY HOSPITAL, WINCHESTER.

(Telephone, Winchester 2345).

Heathside Hospital, Petersfield.

This Institution is controlled by the Portsmouth Group Hospital Management Committee and is available for chronic sick patients.

Maternity Cases.

The Grange Nursing Home, Liss, and Northlands Maternity Home, Emsworth, are available for maternity cases.

Few applications are made to the Group Maternity Clerk working at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth ; the great majority continue to be made to the County Medical Officer who arranges for a home visit by the District Nurse.

Infectious Diseases.

There is no infectious diseases hospital in the district.

Any infectious diseases hospital is now available for the admission of cases occurring in the district. Patients are generally admitted to Portsmouth Infectious Diseases Hospital, Milton Road (Telephone, Portsmouth 2046), which is under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

Special arrangements have been made for the admission of children suffering from acute poliomyelitis to Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton (Telephone, Alton 2238).

Sanatoria.

Sanatoria for patients, who are suffering from Tuberculosis, are provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

Smallpox.

The Regional Hospital Board makes provision for the treatment of cases of smallpox at Crabwood Smallpox Hospital. The Bed Service (Telephone, Winchester 2345) arrange for admissions.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases.

Particulars of cases of Infectious Diseases, that occurred during the course of the year, are shown in the following table :—

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified.</i>		<i>Total Deaths.</i>	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Scarlet Fever	32	36	—	—
Pneumonia	—	19	—	5
Erysipelas	—	2	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	2	2	—	1
Measles	143	280	—	—
Whooping Cough	52	159	—	1
Paratyphoid " B "	—	7	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	231	506	—	7

An analysis of the total notified cases according to age groups is given below :—

Age Group.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles	Whooping Cough.	Polio-myelitis.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Paratyphoid "B"	Erysipelas.
Under 1 year ...	—	15	9	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 2 years ...	—	28	13	—	—	—	1	—
2 - 3 "	1	49	21	1	—	—	1	—
3 - 4 "	2	41	32	—	1	—	1	—
4 - 5 "	3	30	17	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 10 "	24	103	54	—	—	—	1	—
10 - 15 "	4	8	10	—	1	1	1	—
15 - 20 "	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
20 - 35 "	1	3	2	1	1	—	1	—
35 - 45 "	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
45 - 65 "	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Over 65 "	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	2

Only certain forms of pneumonia are notifiable.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease, notified during the year, and the parishes in which they occurred :—

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Polio-myelitis.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Paratyphoid "B"	Erysipelas.
Bramshott ...	4	30	80	...	8	...	4	...
Buriton ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...
Clanfield ...	7	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colemore & Priorsdean ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Meon ...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Froxfield ...	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	...
Greatham ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Hawkley ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Horndean ...	13	16	2	...	...	...	...	...
Langrish ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Liss ...	1	60	9	...	7	...	2	2
Rowlands Castle ...	4	144	22	2	...	1	...	...
Steep ...	4	...	20	...	1	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	36	280	159	2	19	1	7	2

. Analysis of Scarlet Fever cases according to Parish and month of notification.

PARISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bramshott ...		1				1	1		1			
Buriton ...								1				
Clanfield ...						2				2	2	1
Greatham ...		2										
Horndean ...		2	1				1	3		2	3	1
Liss ...											1	
Rowlands Castle ...			1	1	1					1	1	
Steep ...					3							
TOTALS ...	—	5	2	1	4	3	2	4	1	5	7	2

Food Hygiene.

In the home, the consumption of any food, that has been dangerously contaminated, will affect only the family ; whereas, in a canteen, restaurant or café, hundreds of people may be affected simultaneously.

Apart from the risk of food poisoning, the very thought of eating food from dirty utensils or of eating any food, that has been handled by someone with dirty hands, is most objectionable.

Prevention is better than cure and a great deal can be done to prevent the dangerous contamination of food. The remedy, of course, lies mainly in the personal cleanliness of the food handlers.

The washing of hands immediately after using the lavatory is absolutely essential for everybody.

Any food handler, infected with diarrhoea or with septic sores or boils, should not be allowed to handle food. It should constantly be borne in mind by all concerned in the handling, preparation and storage of food—and particularly by those who work in canteens or who serve food to large numbers—that the utmost care must be taken to obviate the risk of food poisoning, which may occur, even in the best equipped of canteens.

Hands become contaminated when the nose is blown ; when the fingers touch the nose or mouth, or hair ; when the fingers touch the lips during smoking ; and when the fingers touch soiled articles.

Most important of all, is the fact that they become contaminated during each visit to the lavatory—for toilet paper is porous.

Once contaminated, the hands will leave bacteria behind on everything they touch.

The air itself may convey the infection to the food by a spray of droplets during the acts of spitting, coughing, sneezing, whistling, blowing or even talking loudly *over food*. So food and dishes should be kept under cover to protect them from dust, and from droplet infection as well as from flies, cockroaches, rats and mice.

Food poisoning occurs only if food poisoning germs have an opportunity of multiplying in the food in which they are present. For this to happen, they must have a vulnerable food under suitable temperature and moisture conditions for a period of time.

Vulnerable foods—which include pressed meat, brawn, meat pies, stews, trifles, custards and synthetic cream—are normally quite safe when prepared ; but they act as ideal breeding grounds for any dangerous germs that gain access, especially if kept at warm temperatures.

Refrigeration definitely retards the growth of bacteria ; and it is most important that vulnerable food should be stored at a low temperature in a refrigerator or a cool larder to prevent the germs from multiplying.

Education in Food Hygiene.

The Central Council for Health Education, to whose activities the Council have subscribed for some years, have been most helpful in the way they have kept us informed of the latest developments in connection with the control of food borne infections. They have also made available posters in connection with clean food campaigns and pamphlets relating to methods of controlling infectious disease.

Paratyphoid B Outbreak.

During the months of August, September and October, an outbreak of Paratyphoid B occurred locally in the counties of Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex.

Seven cases and two "carriers" were discovered in this district.

Although the source of infection is suspected to have been in this area, there is no actual proof as none of the food specimens was incriminated and no case was notified among food handlers employed locally.

When it became evident that three counties were involved, a meeting was arranged with the Medical Officers of the districts concerned in order to pool information. The discussion proved most helpful and illuminating.

I should like to thank Dr. Glen, who was deputising for me at the onset of the outbreak, and Dr. Hughes, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, for help and advice.

An epidemic of this kind necessarily involves extensive and searching enquiries, the outcome of which is dependent largely upon the co-operation and good will of the food traders and their staffs.

In such an outbreak, premature disclosure of information, whether or not there is proof of the source of infection, might cause serious financial loss to the food handling business and might lead to the Council's receiving a claim for compensation.

In order to obtain the whole-hearted co-operation of all concerned, there must be complete confidence in one another from the start. To secure this confidence and ensure that no information is being withheld which might materially assist in determining the origin of the outbreak, the investigator must be in a position to promise that certain information will be treated as confidential unless it is necessary, in the interest of the public, that any relevant facts should be made known.

In this particular outbreak, we agreed to treat the matter in confidence and, as a result, we received every assistance from both employers and employees. Mr. Swan and I would like to thank the Council for the way in which they received the general report on the outbreak and for their support throughout the investigation.

Vaccination.

Persons, who travel from infected areas to this country *by sea* (with the exception of those coming by one of the short sea routes) have usually passed the incubation period of smallpox before arrival in England.

Whereas those, who travel *by air*, arrive in this country before the incubation period of smallpox has elapsed, so there is greater risk that a case might land here before the disease has become apparent.

From time to time, outbreaks arise from cases that develop after landing ; and, in order to counteract this increased risk of infection, it is all the more important that primary vaccination in infancy and periodic re-vaccination should be carried out.

The ideal time for the first vaccination is during the first six months of infancy—preferably about the fourth month.

Children should be re-vaccinated before the age of ten years—preferably between seven and ten years—and on subsequent occasions if there has been exposure to smallpox.

The following is an extract from a report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health :—

“ While parents appear to have become more casual about the need for *infant* vaccination, now that the element of compulsion has been removed ; its popularity—as an emergency measure in an outbreak of smallpox —has been well demonstrated in recent outbreaks.

Vaccination and other measures, used locally, were fortunately effective to deal promptly with these dangerous situations; but this is not a sufficient argument in favour of delaying primary vaccination from infancy until a later age or until the individual has almost certainly been exposed to the infection of smallpox.

To delay the first vaccination from infancy until a later age is contrary to the best interests of the individual who is thus denied the opportunity of acquiring, with minimum risk, an initial immunity to smallpox, that can be effectively revived with little inconvenience should the necessity arise later.

This conception of routine infant vaccination as a procedure which provides an essential foundation on which a solid immunity to smallpox can be rapidly and safely built up by further vaccination in emergency, is not enough appreciated by parents."

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Parents are reminded of the facilities for the immunisation of their children :—

1. By their own doctors.
2. At the Child Welfare Clinics—
 - (a) Within the district —
Clanfield, Horndean, Liphook, Liss and Rowlands Castle.
 - (b) In adjoining districts—
Alton, Grayshott, Headley, Petersfield, Waterlooville and Stockheath.

During the year, one thousand and eighty-six immunisations against diphtheria were carried out.

<i>Immunisation.</i>	<i>Pre-school Children.</i>	<i>School Children.</i>
Primary ...	300	111
Re-inforcing ... or "Boosters"	11	664
TOTAL ...	311	775

At the end of the year, the percentage of immunised children under the age of fifteen years was 65·3 compared with a corresponding figure of 66·82 for the country as a whole in 1950.

Diphtheria Immunisation Propaganda.

The following extract from a report by the Chief Medical Statistician to the General Register Office outlines the present position of diphtheria and the necessity for immunisation:—

“ In 1901 about 10,000 persons died from diphtheria in England and Wales ; whereas, in 1951, the provisional figure is only 32.

Diphtheria has therefore fallen from being one of the most serious causes of death of the children in this country to a position of numerical insignificance.

The greatest reduction in the mortality from diphtheria has taken place in the last ten years—the period of large scale immunisation ; and, during these ten years, there has been a sudden and enormous reduction in the incidence of notified cases as well as deaths.

The situation is now being reached where the eradication of diphtheria as an indigenous disease in this country can be foreseen as a very real possibility within the next few years, *providing* there is no slackening in the immunisation efforts that have been so dramatically successful in the past ten years.

Complacency, resulting from what has already been achieved, or loss of interest or of confidence in immunisation, may mean that diphtheria will go on occurring endemically and epidemically in this country indefinitely, with the ever-present risk of a return to high mortality ; but a vigorously continued immunisation programme, combined with existing methods of epidemic control, may free us entirely from the disease except for the occasionally imported case.”

The Ministry of Health recommends that all children should be immunised before their first birthday—preferably at the age of seven or eight months and that they should receive a “ booster ” or re-inforcing dose just before entering school, and again every four or five years throughout school life.

If parents leave their children unprotected, there may be a return of diphtheria outbreaks and the Ministry has emphasised how vital it is that 75% of babies are immunised *before* their first birthday. It is estimated that only 28% of all children under one year of age were immunised in England and Wales during 1951.

Owing to the fact that immunity against diphtheria takes several weeks to develop, those that have been inoculated earlier in life will have the advantage of receiving protection against diphtheria at short notice.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance for parents to realise that active immunisation in the first year of life and re-inforcing doses of prophylactic in later years are just as necessary in the *absence* of diphtheria epidemics as in their presence.

Resistance to diphtheria is rather like a car battery that needs periodical *topping-up* to maintain its full efficiency. So children should be immunised in the first year of life and have their first "topping-up" before reaching school age.

Scabies.

Facilities for the treatment of Scabies are available at Havant and Portsmouth Disinfestation Clinics.

Appointments for cases requiring treatment are made through this Department.

Scabies should be regarded as a family infection; and all members of the same family should present themselves for treatment simultaneously—whether or not they complain of "The Itch" and show evidence of Scabies at the time. Otherwise an early case may escape detection and the parasite may thrive in one member and re-infect the others.

Pediculosis.

Cases of Pediculosis (head lice) may be referred for treatment at the Cleansing Clinic, County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, Petersfield, on Friday mornings.

Pediculosis should also be regarded as a family infection; and, when a child is found to be verminous, all the members of the family should offer themselves for examination. This wise practice would ensure that any undetected case in the same family would receive immediate treatment and that there would be no further spread of infection to others.

Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases on the register on the 31st December, 1951, was two hundred and ten.

Although there were seventy-three additions to the Pulmonary Tuberculosis Register, it should be pointed out that forty-five of these were transferred to this area from other districts. In view of the fact that four of the remainder were removed from the Register for varying reasons, there were, during 1950, only twenty-four pulmonary cases who had not been notified before.

The following table gives the number of cases of Tuberculosis registered in the Rural District at the beginning and end of 1951.

	<i>Respiratory.</i>			<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number on Register at the beginning of the year (1951)	63	37	100	17	25	42
New Additions to the Register during the year	32	41	73	4	5	9
Removals from the Register during the year	8	3	11	2	1	3
Number on Register at the end of the year (1951)	87	75	162	19	29	48

Analysis of new cases and deaths according to age groups :—

<i>Age Period.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>				<i>Deaths.</i>			
	<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0 - 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 5	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
5 - 15	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 - 25	5	14	1	1	—	—	—	—
25 - 35	13	20	—	—	—	—	1	—
35 - 45	5	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
45 - 55	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 75	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	32	41	4	5	—	—	1	—

Analysis of removals from the Register :—

<i>Removals.</i>	<i>Respiratory.</i>			<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Recoveries	—	1	1	1	—	1
Deaths	—	—	—	1	—	1
Removals	8	2	10	—	1	1
TOTALS	8	3	11	2	1	3

No action was taken in 1951 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

National Assistance Act, 1948.

It is satisfactory to report that no official action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year in connection with the removal to hospital of persons who, owing to grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions, were unable to devote to themselves and were not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

A certain number of other cases, brought to the notice of this department, was investigated ; but these were referred to the Area Welfare Officer, who was able to make other arrangements.

The assistance given by the Welfare Officer, Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors and voluntary organisations, is greatly appreciated in these difficult and distressing cases.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
THE OLD COLLEGE,
PETERSFIELD.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Petersfield Rural District Council.*

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1951 on the sanitary circumstances of the area and the duties for which I am responsible.

It was hoped to give details of all premises without a piped water supply but it was found practicable to include only groups of houses.

A complete list is being compiled of all houses without a supply of water in pipes from a company's main, a satisfactory well, or other suitable and sufficient source.

The delay in putting into effect the Council's plans for main drainage in the various villages has retarded the programme under the Housing Acts and delayed action under the Public Health Acts. On the other hand, the licensing restrictions on civil building have resulted in a fair building force being available for the repair and improvement of all kinds of dwellings. On balance, the action taken can be regarded as satisfactory.

Applications for moveable dwelling licences showed a marked increase over the previous year, but it may be that, as an increasing number of permanent houses are built, the general use of caravans for other than holiday accommodation will be discontinued.

Rodent infestation in the area was kept under control until the late autumn and winter when it became obvious that a more intensified campaign would be necessary.

The reasons for this were the comparatively mild weather which lasted to the end of the year, and the large quantities of corn which remained uncartered. These conditions were ideal for breeding and, when the cold weather eventually drove the rats from the fields, we were inundated with complaints of infestation at domestic buildings.

The Assistant Sanitary Inspector was away from the office from the 24th May to the 3rd September, 1951, and the senior clerk was also on sick leave from 11th June ; she was still away at the end of the year. Temporary untrained staff were unable to cope with the work, and for this reason it has not been possible to include some of the information normally submitted.

Despite staff difficulties every effort was made to ensure that the Council's obligations and duties under legislation enforced by this department were discharged.

I must commend Mr. Devenish for his able assistance throughout the year.

A. SWAN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

In spite of increased demand, the yields from all sources were sufficient to maintain supplies throughout the year.

The quality of the water from the main sources was generally satisfactory.

The Water Undertakers of the Rural District are :—

- (a) The Portsmouth Water Company, 26 Commercial Road, Portsmouth, which supplies the parishes of Clanfield, Horndean and Rowlands Castle. The supply is chlorinated.
- (b) The Wey Valley Water Company, Hindhead, Surrey. This Company now supplies the remaining parishes.

There are still groups of houses in the district where supplies are insufficient or unsatisfactory and the provision of main supplies has so far proved impracticable from either a technical or economic point of view.

These include :—

Parish of Colemore and Priorsdean—thirty-seven premises.

The new main supply from Hawkley pumping station which will pass through the parish will serve all of these houses, plus five in the parish of Froxfield and the six proposed new Council houses.

Parish of Clanfield, Hogs Lodge area—eighteen premises.

In 1948 we investigated the possibility of a supply to the area from Portsmouth Water Company's main in Green Lane, Clanfield. The scheme involved the provision and maintenance of pumping plant and the construction of a reservoir. It failed to receive ministerial sanction because of the cost. Further enquiries have been made following the installation of a private scheme on Butser Hill, but your Surveyor is satisfied that this would not provide an alternative supply.

In the meantime the Council are responsible for arranging for water to be carted during the summer months.

Parish of Steep, West Mark area—four premises.

Attempts were made to make available a main supply by one of the following three methods.

- (a) By extending the Petersfield Urban District Council main.
- (b) By connecting to a private service owned by the Durford Wood Residents Association.
- (c) By extending the Wey Valley Water Company's main, in the roads A3 and A272.

At a meeting of all interested parties, methods (a) and (b) were found impracticable. Method (c) was not proceeded with because of lack of contributions.

Parish of Greatham (a) Private Supply—twelve premises.

A private piped supply has been found to be unsatisfactory because of lack of pressure. The pipes are believed to be perforated and reports have shown intermittent contamination.

A scheme is being formulated for dealing with the problem.

(b) Farnham Road—six premises.

A new main is now available to serve these cottages.

(c) Church Lane area—ten premises.

The main extension is complete. Connections are being made as piping becomes available.

Parish of Buriton (a) Weston area—forty premises.

As soon as the pipes are available the Weston water extension will be carried out. In the meantime the present highly contaminated supply to Budds orchard will be discontinued and a connection made to the Urban District Council extension. This will, however, cater only for the eleven Council controlled premises.

(b) Kiln Lane area—seven premises.

The Buriton scheme now includes this lane.

During the year a few complaints of over chlorination of water were received. These were investigated in conjunction with officials of the water companies concerned and the chlorine dosing was adjusted.

Samples from main supplies were taken periodically. Copies of all reports are sent to the water company who also furnish us with copies of reports of bacteriological and chemical samples.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Work has now been started on the construction of the new pump house and chamber at Liss disposal works.

During the year a small sewer extension was carried out at Catherington Lane.

The Minister has asked for further information with regard to the Buriton scheme. A scheme for sewerage the Weston area has been prepared and submitted to the Hampshire County Council.

The East Meon scheme is still being prepared for submission to the Minister.

An outline scheme for dealing with parts of Clanfield and Horndean has been prepared and submitted to the Minister who has asked for further technical information on that part of the scheme required to serve the Council's new housing sites in South Road and First Avenue, Horndean.

The scheme for sewerage Greatham and taking the sewage to Liss sewage works has been approved by the Minister, but work is deferred because of the restrictions on capital expenditure.

A scheme for the provision of an additional filter bed at the Rowlands Castle sewage works has been submitted to the Minister, who has asked for further technical details.

Sewers have been laid on the Council's Housing Estates at :—

Merchistoun, Horndean.
Gunn's Farm, Liphook.
Lower Common, Liss.
Kings Close, Rowlands Castle.

Rivers and Streams.

The main rivers and streams are as follows :—

- (1) The River Wey, which passes through Bramshott Parish, and collects the discharge of water from Waggoners Wells.
- (2) The River Rother, which passes through the Parishes of Greatham and Liss.
- (3) The River Meon, which flows through the Parish of East Meon, and passes into Droxford Rural District at West Meon.

The district resolves itself into three separate drainage areas :—

(a) West Sussex River Board Area :—

Parish of Steep.
Part of the Parish of Liss.
Major part of the Parish of Langrish.
Major part of the Parish of Hawkley.
Parish of Greatham.
Part of the Parish of Froxfield.
Small part of the Parish of East Meon.
Part of the Parish of Colemore and Priorsdean.
Northern part of the Parish of Buriton.

(b) Thames above Teddington Area :—

Parish of Bramshott.
Small part of the Parish of Hawkley.
Part of the Parish of Colemore and Priorsdean.
Part of the Parish of Froxfield.
Small part of the Parish of Liss.

(c) Hampshire Rivers Board Area :—

Southern part of the Parish of Buriton.
Parish of Clanfield.
Part of the Parish of Froxfield.
Parish of Horndean.
Small part of the Parish of Langrish.
Parish of Rowlands Castle.
Major part of the Parish of East Meon.

During the year two cases of pollution of rivers and streams were investigated.

Rainfall.

It has been suggested that the Council would be interested in the rainfall record for the district.

Captain A. F. Coryton has been good enough to let me have figures for the year. He points out that the record in Greatham goes back to 1844 and that the average for a year is 34".

FIGURES FOR 1951.

January	4'79 inches.	July	2'28 inches.
February	7'18 "	August	4'95 "
March	5'01 "	September	3'01 "
April	2'99 "	October	1'46 "
May	2'37 "	November	9'53 "
June	1'97 "	December	3'69 "

Total for the year - 49'23 inches.

Night Soil Collection.

Pail closet contents are emptied once weekly from Ramsdean and twice weekly in parts of the following parishes :—

Liss.
Bramshott.
East Meon.
Buriton.
Langrish.
Froxfield.
Clanfield.

Public Cleansing.

The County Council is responsible for the cleansing of the roads in the district.

A collection of house refuse is now carried out in localities defined on maps approved by the Council. The collection days are as follows :—

Bramshott	Weekly	Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
Buriton	Fortnightly	Friday.
Clanfield	Weekly	Wednesday.
Colemore and Priorsdean	Fortnightly	Thursday,
East Meon	Fortnightly	Thursday.
Froxfield	Fortnightly	Thursday.
Greatham	Fortnightly	Friday.
Hawkley	Fortnightly	Friday.
Horndean	Weekly	Tuesday.
Langrish	Fortnightly	Thursday.
Liss	Weekly	Wednesday and Thursday.
Rowlands Castle	Weekly	Monday.
Steep	Fortnightly	Friday.

Shops

Inspections of shops were carried out in conjunction with visits to the premises under other statutes.

Moveable Dwellings.

There are three licensed sites in the district, and fifty-eight licences were issued in respect of individual moveable dwellings. Thirty of these were new applications. Four applications were refused.

It is significant to note that the number of applications for licences to station and use moveable dwellings still showed a steady increase. Apart from holiday use, many persons are making permanent homes in caravans, due partly to the housing shortage and partly to the high cost of building work and high rents demanded for furnished accommodation.

This type of development may be undesirable, but there is little danger of public health nuisances arising if the conditions attached to the licences are complied with.

Rural Schools.

During the year inspections were made of schools in the district to investigate sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and food preparation rooms. Unsatisfactory conditions were reported to the County Education Officer or the School Managers for attention.

Sanitary accommodation at Bramshott School was completed and the drainage system was connected to the Council's sewer extension.

In an effort to formulate some programme for the improvement of sanitary conditions in schools in the district, visits with the County Architect were arranged.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Totals.

Accumulations	...	...	...	41
Bakehouses	...	...	...	40
Building Bye-laws	...	...	...	19
Cafes	...	...	...	10
Cesspools	...	...	...	53
Civil Defence	...	...	...	103
Dairies	...	...	...	122
Disinfection of Premises	...	...	...	27
Drains inspected	...	...	...	140
Drains tested	...	...	...	43
Factories	...	...	...	21
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	30
Hop-pickers' camps	...	...	...	26
Houses (Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	...	481
„ (Works in progress)	...	...	...	219
Housing applications	...	...	...	56
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	275
Insect infestations	...	...	...	51
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	23
Knackers yards	...	...	...	35
Meat Shops	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	343
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	514
Nuisances	...	...	...	124
Offensive trades	...	...	...	17
Rodent control	...	...	...	67
Schools	...	...	...	71
Sewer connections inspected	...	...	...	2
Shops	...	...	...	22
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	4
Unsound food	...	...	...	18
Verminous or dirty premises	...	...	...	14
Verminous persons	...	...	...	10
Water supply	...	...	...	230
TOTAL	...	...	...	3270

Samples submitted for laboratory examination :—

Water	...	...	...	86
Milk	...	...	...	107
Sewage effluent	...	...	...	4
Milk bottles (for sterility)	...	...	...	18
TOTAL	...	...	...	215

Insect Infestation.

During the year a number of requests for assistance were received to deal with infestation of houses by flies, fleas, earwigs, ants, cockroaches and wasps.

Advice was given and in many cases treatments with insecticides were carried out.

HOUSING.

Provision of New Houses.

The following eighty-six new Council houses and thirty-two Council flats were erected during the year :—

HOUSES—

Malthouse Meadows, Bramshott—

Numbers 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31.

Glebe Road, Buriton—

Numbers 2 and 20.

Sumner Road, Buriton—

Numbers 1 and 8.

Glenthorne Meadow, East Meon—

Numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Privett Road, Froxfield—

Numbers 1 and 2.

Merchistoun Road, Horndean—

Numbers 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 52, 54, 56, 58, 64, 66, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89.

Nelson Crescent, Horndean—

Numbers 1 and 2.

Inwood Road, Liss—

Numbers 2 and 4.

Vinson Road, Liss—

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 24.

King's Close, Rowlands Castle—

Numbers 1 to 16.

Uplands Road, Rowlands Castle—

Numbers 54 and 56.

Nine Acres, Steep Marsh—

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4.

FLATS--

Malthouse Meadows, Bramshott—

Numbers 17a, 17b, 19a, 19b, 33a, 33b, 35a, 35b.

Merchistoun Road, Horndean—

Numbers 48a, 48b, 50a, 50b, 60a, 60b, 62a, 62b.

Nelson Crescent, Horndean—

Numbers 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b.

Vinson Road, Liss.

Numbers 9a, 9b, 11a, 11b, 18a, 18b, 20a, 20b, 21a, 21b, 23a, 23b.

During the year eighteen houses were built by private enterprise. Three hundred and fifty-eight were completed by Portsmouth Corporation on the Leigh Park Estate (Havant and Waterloo Urban District as from 1st April, 1952).

Summary of work carried out under Public Health and Housing Acts.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	301
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	392
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head [1] above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	46
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	89
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit	20
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be, in all respects, fit for human habitation	226

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	172
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—			
(a) By owners	...	...	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	10

4. Overcrowding—

No statutory action was taken during the year regarding overcrowding.

Repair of Houses.

The rural housing survey is continually being revised and brought up to date. Following inspections, I have tried to get essential repairs carried out and as many renovations and improvements as possible.

It has been difficult, in some cases, to secure the co-operation of owners who claim that the fixed pre-war rents are totally inadequate to cover maintenance costs let alone major improvements.

A great deal has, however, been accomplished and has resulted in some of the houses being placed in a higher category.

The acute housing shortage continues and it is of the utmost importance to maintain every house, so far as possible, in a habitable condition.

Of the ten dwellings demolished during the year all but two were shacks which under no circumstances could have been rendered habitable.

It was not found necessary to carry out any works in default of the owners under either sections 9 or 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

The Committee will appreciate that for every case that comes before them with a recommendation that statutory action be taken, very many cases are dealt with informally for it is at informal meetings that agreement can be reached on a short term maintenance policy without too frequent reference to the "reasonable" or "unreasonable" cost mentioned in the controlling legislation. When owners refuse to co-operate, however, the only alternative is to point out the legal position and notify my intention of reporting to you for formal action.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Supervision and control of distributors and retail dairies was maintained throughout the year; there are nine distributors of milk on this Council's register. A satisfactory standard was maintained.

Of the one hundred and seven samples taken twenty-three failed to pass the required test. Sixteen of these were taken while investigating a plant which was known to be giving trouble.

There are two dairies in the district where pasteurisation is carried out and these are supervised under powers delegated by the County Council.

Liaison with the Area Milk Officer was maintained.

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealer's Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	...	...	6
Supplementary Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	...	...	8

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealer's Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" ...	8
Supplementary Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" ...	9

Meat and other Foods.

Much of the home killed meat for local consumption is slaughtered at Grange Farm, Petersfield.

Centralised slaughtering is a good practice because it ensures that all meat for human consumption is inspected. The system does, however, lead to some congestion at the slaughter-houses. It is to be hoped that the new slaughter-house now under construction at Fareham will relieve the pressure of work at Petersfield.

During the year efforts continued to interest the general public and food handlers in the interest of hygiene. Public meetings and film shows were organised for the general public and for local organisations, no opportunity is lost to bring home this vital aspect of health education.

Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, provides for the registration of all premises used for :—

- (a) the sale, or manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale ;
or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

There are forty-five entries in this Council's register in respect of ice cream premises and fourteen in respect of preserved food premises.

Details of condemned food :—				lbs.
Home-killed Beef	...			170
Ham	...	...	...	23
Offal	...	...	...	4
Corned Beef	...	...	...	12
Haddock	...	...	...	37
Tomatoes (tinned)	...	...	...	5
TOTAL				251

Adulterations.

The Hampshire County Council is the Food and Drugs' Authority and is responsible for the administration of the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which place restrictions on the addition or abstraction of substances from food and drugs.

I am indebted to Mr. C. O. Perry, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, for the following information on samples taken in the district during the year :—

Article.			Number of samples taken
Butter and other Fats	...	...	5
Drugs	...	...	3
Milk	...	...	57
Sausages and other Meat Products	...	...	2
Spirits	...	...	7
Other foods	...	...	9
			—
			83
			—

The fifty-seven samples of milk proved to contain an average of 3·98% of milk fat and 8·85% of non-fatty solids.

Two samples of sausage were purchased on the 23rd November, 1951—one from a butcher and the other from a general store. Both were certified to be unsatisfactory being 22·7% and 8% deficient in meat respectively.

The cases were handed over to the Food Control Authorities as the deficiencies given by the Analyst were based on the limit laid down by the Meat Products and Canned Meat (Amendment) Order, 1951, No. 317.

RODENT CONTROL.

The work of rodent control was continued throughout the year.

A small depôt was set up and improved equipment for treatment of infested premises was provided so that work could be done efficiently and without the waste of time caused by inferior or improvised equipment.

Complaints from occupiers of private and business premises were dealt with as they were received although, at peak periods there was a delay of anything up to three weeks. It was not possible to undertake very extensive inspection of the district or to treat farms.

An effort was made to ensure that the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950 were complied with and letters on this subject were sent to the National Farmers Union and threshing contractors operating in the district.

In July, I submitted a full report on the operation of the rodent service with special reference to the requirements of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

By the end of the year it was apparent that, if the extended service visualised in the Act and approved by the Council were to be carried out, a second rodent operator would be needed.

The following tables give details for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1951.

1. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
		Number of properties in Local Authority's Area.			Analysis of Column iv.		
TYPE OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In which infestation was			Number infested by		
		Notified by Occupier.	Otherwise discovered.	Recorded total of (ii) and (iii)	Major.	Rats. Minor.	Mice only.
Local Authority's Property ...	10	1	10	11	9	2	-
Dwelling Houses ...	5925	157	169	326	113	203	10
Business Premises ...	277	27	8	35	21	10	4
Agricultural Property ...	172	13	31	44	25	18	1
TOTAL ...	6384	198	218	416	168	233	15

2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

TYPE OF PROPERTY.	No. of properties inspected.	No. of inspections made.	Number of notices served under Section 4.		Number of treatments carried out.				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Section 6 (1) or by informal arrangement.			
					By arrangement with occupier.		Under Section 5 (1).					
			Treatments.	Works.	Rats.	Mice only.	Rats.	Mice only.		Number of blocks.	Surface.	Associated sewers.
Local Authority's Property	9	18	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-		
Dwelling House ...	328	406	-	-	287	10	-	18	79	-		
Business Premises ...	45	66	-	-	31	2	-	-	-	-		
Agricultural Property ...	51	69	2	-	34	1	-	2	5	-		
TOTAL ...	433	559	2	-	365	13	-	20	84	-		

N.B.—

Local Authority's Properties. Council houses are included under Dwelling House. Premises occupied in connection with the Council's undertakings are included under this heading.

Combined Dwelling and Business Premises occupied by the same person are included under Business Premises.

Farms, Smallholdings, Poultry Farms and other premises devoted to commercial, agriculture or horticulture are included under Agricultural Property and not under Business Premises.

Unclassified Properties. Properties which do not appropriately fall under other classifications are included under Business Premises.

Degree of Infestation. "Major" includes only properties with an estimated rat population exceeding twenty rats.

Treatment means a complete operation for the destruction of rats or mice in the property.

FACTORIES.

MR. C. MAINWARING is H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Portsmouth District, which includes the Petersfield Rural District. His address is 9 Western Parade, Southsea.

Inspections for purposes as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of written Notices.
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	2	—
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	42	19	3
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—
TOTALS	55	21	3

